

Message Text

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3238

INFO USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY

USMISSION NATO PRIORITY

AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY

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AMEMBASSY DAR ES SLAAM PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY BRASILIA

AMEMBASSY LISBON

AMEMBASSY LONDON

AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

AMEMBASSY NICOSIA

AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

AMEMBASSY ROME

AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

AMEMBASSY TOKYO

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TAGS: OGEN

SUBJ: USUN UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY NO. 40

GA PLENARY -- SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

PAKISTAN WAS ELDCTED (WITH 123 VOTES) AS FIFTH NON-PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SC TO SERVE A TWO-YEAR TERM BEGINNING JAN. 1, 1976, AFTER INDIA WITHDREW ITS CANDIDACY FOLLOWING APPEALS IN GA OCT. 23 BY KUWAIT (BISHARA) AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS THAT ONE OF THE TWO CANDIDATES WITHDRAW, EACH INDICATING THAT THE COUNTRY WHICH DID SO WOULD RECEIVE SUPPORT IN ITS NEXT BID FOR A COUNCIL SEAT.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT STATED THAT THE MEETING HAD BEEN CONVENED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ASIAN GROUP CHAIRMAN. BISHARA THEN SAID HE WAS TAKING THE FLOOR AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT, SECRET BALLOTS HEIGHTENED THE HEAT OF CONFRONTATION WHILE QUIET NEGOTIATIONS WERE TO BE PREFERRED, AND THUS TO RESOLVE THIS "INELEGANT STALEMATE" HE APPEALED TO ONE OF THE TWO CONTESTANTS TO WITHDRAW. THIS APPEAL WAS SUPPORTED BY DAHOMEY, ARGENTINA, IRAN, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, IRAQ, ALGERIA, THAILAND, ALL GIVING ASSURANCES OF FUTURE SUPPORT TO THE CANDIDATE WHICH WITHDREW AT THIS TIME.

INDIA (JAIPAL) SAID THERE SEEMED TO BE NO PROSPECT OF EITHER CANDIDATE RECEIVING THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY FOR ELDCTION AND INDIA WOULD NOT PRESS ITS CANDIDACY ANY LONGER. PAKISTAN (AKHUND) EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION AND SAID HIS DELEGATION WOULD CONSIDER IT A "PLEASURE AND A DUTY" TO OFFER ITS SUPPORT TO INDIA WHEN INDIA RAN IN THE NEXT ELDCTION. PHILIPPINES (YANGO) CONFIRMED THAT THE PHILIPPINES WAS SEEKING THE SC SEAT TO BE VACATED BY JAPAN NEXT YEAR, AND STATED THAT IN THE ELECTION PROCESS THERE SHOULD BE NO GUARANTEES OR DEAL MADE FOR A SEAT IN ADVANCE.

COMMITTEE 1 -- KOREA

COMMITTEE OCTOBER 23 CONTINUED ITS DEBATE ON KOREAN ITEM AND HEARD STATEMENTS BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, LIBERIA, BOLIVIA, URUGUAY, UNITED STATES, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND CAMBODIA. IN ADDITION, THERE UNCLASSIFIED

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WERE RIGHTS OF REPLY BY ISRAEL, SYRIA, URUGUAY, OMAN, AND DEMOCRATIC YEMEN.

THE UNITED KINGDOM (MURRAY) SAID THAT THE UN SHOULD DEVISE PRACTICAL MEASURES IMMEDIATELY TO BRING TOGETHER NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA, ADDING THAT THE UK WAS DETERMINED TO FIND COMMON GROUND WITH THOSE COUNTRIES SUPPORTING NORTH KOREA. HE SAID THAT THE "FRIENDLY" DRAFT RESOLUTION

REPRESENTED A LOGICAL FOLLOW-UP TO RESOLUTION 3333 ADOPTED LAST YEAR, AND CITED THE PROPOSAL OF THE U.S. AND ROK FOR THE CONVENING OF A CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS WAYS TO PRESERVE THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION WAS UNREALISTIC AND UNACCEPTABLE BECAUSE IT EXCLUDED SOUTH KOREA FROM ANY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND BECAUSE IT OMITTED ANY PROVISION FOR ALTERNATE AGREEMENTS TO SAFEGUARD THE ARMISTICE UNTIL A PEACE AGREEMENT COULD BE CONCLUDED. HE ADDED THAT THERE COULD BE NO PROGRESS UNLESS BOTH SIDES WERE PREPARED TO COMPROMISE, AND URGED AN END TO "THIS STERILE ANNUAL CONFRONTATION".

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN (ASHTAL) DECLARED THAT TH "FRIENDLY" RESOLUTION DID NOT ADDRESS ITSELF TO THE CRUCIAL ISSUE WHICH WAS THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS FROM KOREA. HE CHARGED THAT U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION WAS PROPPING UP A REPRESSIVE CLIENT REGIME WHICH MAINTAINED ITSELF BY A REIGN OF TERROR. HE ADDED THAT THE U.S., WHOSE UN AMBASSADOR CONSIDERS THE MAJORITY OF UN MEMBER STATES TO BE UNDEMOCRATIC OR REPRESSIVE, SHOULD RECONSIDER ITS "TOTAL IDENTIFICATION WITH A REPRESSIVE REGIME OF THE FIRST ORDER". HE ALSO SAID THAT DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, WHICH HAS REPEATEDLY CALLED FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS FROM OMAN, FULLY UNDERSTANDS THE ASPIRATIONS OF NORTH KOREA FOR THE INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA. HE SAID HE WAS PLEASED TO CO-SPONSOR THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION WHICH CALLED UPON THE REAL PARTIES TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT TO REPLACE IT WITH A PEACE AGREEMENT.

YUGOSLAVIA (PETRIC) DEPLORED THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN KOREA WHICH PERPETUATED THE ARTIFICIAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY. HE POINTED OUT THAT NORTH KOREA DID NOT BELONG TO ANY MILITARY ALLIANCE AND HAD NO FOREIGN UNCLASSIFIED

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BASES ON ITS TERRITORY WHILE SOUTH KOREA RELIED FOR ITS EXISTENCE ON STRONG U.S. MILITARY FORCES ARMED WITH THE MOST MODERN WEAPONS. HE SAID THAT THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION WHATSOEVER, NOR HAS ANYONE THE RIGHT TO DENY THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE. HE SAID THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF A GENUINE SOLUTION OF THE KOREAN PROBLEM ARE THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SO-CALLED UN COMMAND, THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES FROM SOUTH KOREA, AND THE REPLACEMENT OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BY A PEACE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY THE REAL PARTIES TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT.

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INFO USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY

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AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

AMEMBASSY NICOSIA

AMEMBASSY ZEN

AMEMBASSY ROME

AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

AMEMBASSY TOKYO

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UNDIGEST

LIBERIA (DOSUMU-JOHNSON) SAID THAT THE "FRIENDLY" RE-
SOLUTION WAS ETHICALLY BALANCED AND STRAIGHT TO THE POINT
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AND WOULD IMPROVE THE STATURE OF BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION PROMOTED INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THESE TWO SOVEREIGN STATES AND SOUGHT TO UNDERMINE THE CHANCES FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THEM. HE ADDED THAT EVERY FAIR-MINDED MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE PUZZLED BY THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION'S CALL FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS AS A PRECONDITION FOR NEGOTIATIONS. HE SAID THIS PROPOSAL WAS WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN MODERN POLITICAL PRACTICE BECAUSE NORTH KOREA HAD TREATY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION JUST AS SOUTH KOREA HAD WITH THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID THAT THE KOREANS WOULD ULTIMATELY SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES IF THE SPONSOR OF THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION WOULD ONLY LEAVE THEM TO THEMSELVES.

BOLIVIA (GUTIERREZ) SAID THAT IT WAS SOUTH KOREA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO CONCLUDE A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND TO MAINTAIN U.S. TROOPS ON ITS TERRITORY. HE POINTED OUT THAT NORTH KOREA HAD A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND WAS MAKING OBVIOUS MILITARY PREPARATIONS TO TRY TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH KOREA. HE DECLARED THAT THE ONLY WAY TO GUARANTEE PEACE IN KOREA WAS TO MAINTAIN THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT, AND THAT THE UN MUST MAINTAIN THE VALIDITY OF THAT AGREEMENT IF IT CHOOSES TO DISSOLVE THE UN COMMAND. HE ADDED HE WAS CERTAIN THAT A PEACE TREATY WOULD NOT BE CONCLUDED AFTER THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT WAS TERMINATED BECAUSE THE U.S. COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO SACRIFICE SOUTH KOREA. HE ALSO SAID THAT THE UN SHOULD ACHIEVE AN AGREEMENT ON NON-AGGRESSION IN KOREA AND OPEN THE FRONTIERS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA TO PROMOTE FRIENDLIER RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

URUGUAY (GAIMBRUNO) STATED THAT IT COULD NOT SUPPORT THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION BECAUSE IT WAS BACKED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS, AND BECAUSE IT FAILED TO REFER TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE UNIFICATION OF KOREA AND THE AVOIDANCE OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION COULD BE ACHIEVED. HE SAID HE DOUBTED IF THERE WAS A SINGLE COUNTRY PRACTICING DEMOCRACY AMONG THE CO-SPONSORS OF THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION, AND REGRETTED THE AGGRESSIVE OVERTONES OF THE STATEMENTS BY THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES. HE WENT ON TO POINT OUT THAT THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY FOR A

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PEACE AGREEMENT BECAUSE SOUTH KOREA WAS UNDER CONSTANT AGGRESSION AS IT FOUGHT TO BUILD A PLURALIST SOCIETY. HE SUGGESTED THAT THE SYG BE ASKED TO DIRECTLY APPROACH THE LEADERS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA, AND THAT AN ADVISORY OP-

INION BE REQUESTED FROM THE ICJ TO GUIDE THE UN ON THE KOREAN QUESTION.

SPEAKING FOR THE U.S., AMB MOYNIHAN SAID IT WAS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE THAT THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BE MAINTAINED BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PRESENT CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. HE CRITICIZED THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION BECAUSE IT SOUGHT TO EXCLUDE SOUTH KOREA FROM NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD A PEACE AGREEMENT AND FAILED TO INDICATE WHAT WAS TO ACT AS A RESTRAINT DURING THE INTERVAL WHILE THE PEACE AGREEMENT WAS BEING DISCUSSED. HE ALSO POINTED OUT THAT THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION'S CALL FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS PRESUMED TO INVOLVE THE UN IN A MATTER WHICH WAS THE BUSINESS ONLY OF THE U.S. AND ROK UNDER THEIR MUTUAL DEFENCE TREATY. HE ADDED THAT NORTH KOREA HAD SIMILAR SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS WITH CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION. HE URGED THE UN TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACT PREJUDICIAL TO THE PEACE OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA, AND CALLED ON NORTH KOREA AND ITS ALLIES TO IMPROVE THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

CUBA (ALARCON) COMPLAINED THAT SOME COUNTRIES WERE PROVIDING MISINFORMATION ABOUT THE UN COMMAND TO OBFUSCATE THE DEBATE AND MAINTAIN FOREIGN TROOPS IN KOREA. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD LONG BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPOSITION OR FUNCTION OF THE UN COMMAND FROM THE SECRETARIAT. NOW THE COMMITTEE WAS INFORMED THAT THERE WERE LESS THAN 300 PERSONS UNDER THE UN COMMAND, BUT THE STATUS OF THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF OTHER FOREIGN TROOPS REMAINED UNCLARIFIED. HE FOUND IT STRANGE THAT SOME DELEGATIONS MADE SO MANY REQUISITES FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THESE 300 INDIVIDUALS. HE SAID THE KOREAN PROBLEM COULD BE SOLVED ONLY BY THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UN COMMAND AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS. HE ADDED THAT NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD THEN BEGIN TO REPLACE THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT WITH A PEACE AGREEMENT, AND THAT NO PARTY TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THE NEGOTIATIONS.

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AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

AMEMBASSY ROME

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AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

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UNDIGEST

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (VEJVODA) DECLARED THAT THE UN HAD TO
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PREVENT THE IMPERIALIST CIRCLES IN THE U.S. FROM SUCCEEDING
IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO COMPENSATE IN SOUTH KOREA FOR WHAT THEY
HAD LOST IN VIETNAM. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE PEACE-
LOVING POLICIES OF NORTH KOREA HAD BEEN SONSTANTLY FRUSTRATED
BY THE INTRANSIGENT SOUTH KOREAN REGIME AND BY IMPERIALIST

MILITARY INTERVENTION. HE STATED THAT THE SOLUTION TO THE KOREAN PROBLEM LAY IN HALTING IMPERIALIST INTERFERENCE AND WITHDRAWING ALL FOREIGN TROOPS. HE ADDED THAT THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT ALSO HAD TO BE REPLACED BY A PEACE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY THE PARTIES INVOLVED. HE NOTED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSAL BY NORTH KOREA TO THE U.S. TO START DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS TO CONCLUDE A PEACE AGREEMENT. HE URGED THE UN TO RECTIFY ITS MISTAKE IN KOREA AND REMOVE THE SURVIVING ANACHRONISMS OF THE COLD WAR.

CAMBODIA (PRASITH) DECLARED THAT THE U.S. HAD USURPED THE UN FLAG TO SOW DEATH, DESTRUCTION AND RUIN IN KOREA. HE SAID THE U.S. WAS TRYING TO SPPLY THE "TWO KOREAS" POLICY AND TO LEGITIMIZE THE PUPPET REGIME IN SEOUL. HE ADDED THAT THE SEOUL REGIME WAS SUSTAINED ONLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS WHO TERRORIZED THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE, AND WAS THE SAME TYPE OF NEO-COLONIAL FASCIST REGIME AS THAT OF LON NOL. HE ALSO POINTED OUT THAT THE U.S. WAS CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENING ITS TROOPS IN SOUTH KOREA AND HAD THREATENED THE KOREAN PEOPLE WITH NUCLEAR WAR. HE SAID THAT THE REFUSAL OF THE U.S. TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UN COMMAND DEMONSTRATED ITS DETERMINATION TO OBSTRUCT THE REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY. IN THIS CONTEXT, HE NOTED THAT NORTH KOREA WAS READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN SOUTH KOREA, AND WOULD NOT REJECT SOUTH KOREAN NATIONALISTS.

-- RIGHTS OF REPLY --

IN EXERCISING ITS RIGHT OF REPLY, ISRAEL (NAJAR) REJECTED THE ALLEGATION MADE BY SYRIA ON OCTOBER 21 THAT SOUTH KOREAN VOLUNTEERS HAD BEEN SENT TO ISRAEL TO FIGHT ON ITS SIDE IN PAST WARS. HE POINTED OUT THAT ONLY ISRAELI CITIZENS WERE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY, AND THAT IT WAS WELL KNOWN THAT NORTH KOREANS HAD FOUGHT ON THE SYRIAN SIDE IN 1973. SYRIA (SIBAH) REPLIED THAT UNCLASSIFIED

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ISRAEL WAS MERELY TRYING TO COVER UP THE ASSISTANCE IT WAS RECEIVING FROM IMPERIALIST AND COLONIALIST COUNTRIES. HE ALSO REJECTED THAT ALLEGATION OF URUGUAY THAT ALL COUNTRIES SUPPORTING THE ALGERIAN RESOLUTION WERE COMMUNIST. HE SAID THAT SYRIA WAS A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE WHICH WAS NOT AFFILIATED TO ANYONE OR ANY GROUP. URUGUAY (GIAMBRUNO) SAID HE HAD NOT MEANT TO IMPLY THAT SYRIA WAS A "SATELLITE", BUT ONLY A "SYMPATHEIZER" WITH COMMUNIST STATES. OMAN (SUWAID) STATED IN REPLY TO DEMOCRATIC YEMEN THAT OMAN WAS DESIROUS OF ESTABLISHING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL STATES IN ITS REGION AND HOPED THAT DEMOCRATIC YEMEN WOULD RECIPROCATE. DEMOCRATIC YEMEN (HAMZAH) SAID

IT HAD REFERRED TO FOREIGN OCCUPATION IN OMAN BECAUSE IT BELIEVED IN THE PRINCIPLES OF INDEPENDENCE AND NON-INTERFERENCE.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE -- APARTHEID

CLARENCE MITCHELL TOLD COMMITTEE OCT. 23 THAT THE USG POLICY WAS TO ACTIVELY SEEK TO ENCOURAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA A PEACEFUL CHANGE FROM THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID TO POLICIES WHICH WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS BY ALL SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENS, REGARDLESS OF RACE. OTHER SPEAKERS WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF ZAMBIA, POLAND, AFGHANISTAN, ROMANIA, CANADA, AND AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA (ANC).

ZAMBIA AND AFGHANISTAN CALLED FOR EXPANDING THE EMBARGO. POLAND WANTED INTENSIFIED ACTION TO CEASE THE COLLABORATION OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA, AND REJECTED POLICY OF DETENTE AND COOPERATION WITH THE INDEPENDENT AFRICAN NATIONS. "BANTUSTAN" POLICY WAS CONDEMNED BY ZAMBIA, ANC, POLAND AND CANADA. AFGHANISTAN THOUGHT THE UN SHOULD CONCENTRATE MORE ON THE POLICY OF THOSE STATES WHICH FAILED TO COMPLY WITH ITS RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA. ZAMBIA MENTIONED DEFEAT OF FOREIGN AGGRESSION IN INDOCHINA. CANADA WELCOMED STATEMENTS BY MANY AFRICAN LEADERS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY ON THE CONTINENT, SAID THE UN MUST AVOID RESORTING TO EXTREME MEASURES WHICH WOULD THREATEN TO VOID PROGRESS ALREADY REALIZED, ANNOUNCED \$100,000 CONTRIBUTION TO THE INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA, AND REGRETTED SOUTH AFRICA'S ABSENCE FROM THE UNCLASSIFIED

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GA WHERE IT WOULD BE CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO THE REPROBATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

MITCHELL, AFTER STRESSING STRONG U.S. OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID, EXPLAINED THAT THE USG ADOPTED A POLICY OF "COMMUNICATION" TO IMPRESS UPON SAG ITS OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID; TO SIGNAL ITS UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT FOR CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA; AND TO MAINTAIN CONTACTS WITH ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POPULATION, INCLUDING THOSE NOT PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GOVERNING OF THAT COUNTRY. HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR STEMMING THE TIDE OF AN INVADER WHICH WOULD HAVE IMPOSED RACISM IN THAT LAND, AND SAID THE ARAB WORLD WAS OWED A GREAT DEBT FOR ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCES. HOWEVER, HE WENT ON, IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO EQUATE ZIONISM WITH RACISM. HE HOPED THAT THE NEW NATIONS OF AFRICA WOULD NOT BECOME A PARTY TO THIS EFFORT AND THAT THE MOVE TO EQUATE ZIONISM WITH RACISM WOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL NEXT SESSION TO GIVE TIME FOR REFLECTION. THE U.S.,

MITCHELL SAID, CALLED ON SOUTH AFRICA TO BEND BEFORE THE WINDS OF CHANGE BLOWING THROUGH SOUTHERN AFRICA; TO ACCEPT THAT ITS REPRESSIVE RACIAL SYSTEM WAS INDEFENSIBLE, AND TO BRING TO AN END APARTHEID AND RACIAL INJUSTICE.

NZO (ANC) STRESSED THE NECESSITY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REMAIN VIGILANT ABOUT THE CONDUCT AND POLICIES OF THE VORSTER REGIME, AND SAID THERE COULD BE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE UN ARMS AND ECONOMIC EMBARGO. HE REGRETTED THAT THREE PERMANENT SC MEMBERS SUPPORTED THE RACIST REGIME. AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE STATED THAT A GRAVE ECONOMIC CRISIS EXISTED IN SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE REPERCUSSION OF THE "ECONOMIC MESS" WOULD BE MOST HEAVILY FELT BY THE POOR BLACK POPULATION. (REPEATED INFO PRETORIA)

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AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
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UNIDO PLEDGING CONFERENCE --
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A TOTAL OF 66 COUNTRIES PLEDGED THE EQUIVALENT OF APPROXIMATELY \$3,398,000 FOR ACTIVITIES OF UNIDO AT PLEDGING CONFERENCE OCT. 23. MANY OF THESE WERE IN NON-CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY. (LAST YEAR A TOTAL OF 67 COUNTRIES PLEDGED THE EQUIVALENT OF APPROXIMATELY \$2,778,719.) AMONG THE LARGE CONTRIBUTORS WERE: SOVIET UNION -- \$676,000; FRG -- \$376,000; CHINA -- \$279,000; ITALY -- \$276,000; AND BELGIUM -- \$250,000. SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS STIPULATED THEIR PLEDGES WERE TO BE USED "FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES," INCLUDING SWEDEN AND AUSTRIA. OTHERS STATED THEIR PLEDGES WOULD BE ANNOUNCED LATER. THE U.S., UK, CANADA AND JAPAN STATED THEY WOULD CONTINUE TO CHANNEL THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH UNDP, AND AUSTRALIA AS IN THE PAST WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE. HOVEYDA (IRAN) WAS ELECTED AS PRESIDENT, AND RABETAFIKA (MADAGASCAR) AND PALMA (PERU) AS VICE PRESIDENTS. THE CONFERENCE WAS OPENED BY SYG WALDHEIM, WHO CALLED FOR SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNIDO'S CRUCIAL WORK.

COMMITTEE 4 -- NAMIBIA

COMMITTEE HEARD 25 SPEAKERS OCT. 22 AND 16 MORE OCT. 23 IN CONTINUED DEBATE ON NAMIBIA. A COMMON THEME THROUGHOUT THE GENERAL DEBATE HAS BEEN "WESTERN SUPPORT" FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME. MALI'S STATEMENT OCT. 23 WAS AMONG THE HARSHEST IN THIS RESPECT, WITH SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS OF U.S., UK, FRG AND FRENCH "VIOLATIONS" OF THE ARMS EMBARGO. SUDAN MADE A SPECIAL POINT OF THE "ATLANTIC ALLIANCE" WITH SOUTH AFRICA. CANADA ANNOUNCED A \$100,000 CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAMIBIA INSTITUTE AND SUPPORTED THE NORWEGIAN PROPOSAL TO SEND A HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION DELEGATION TO EXAMINE THE STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN NAMIBIA.

AMB WHITE REFERRED (OCT. 22) TO THE U.S., UK AND FRENCH DEMARCHE IN APRIL, REITERATED THE U.S. POSITION, AND

SAID THE U.S. DID NOT REGARD THE WINDHOEK CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE AS REPRESENTING THE VIEWS OF ALL ELEMENTS OF THE NAMIBIAN POPULATION (TEXT SENT OURTEL 5263 NOTAL)

OMAN AND SYRIA COMPARED THE SITUATIONS IN NAMIBIA AND PALESTINE, AND LIBYA CHARGED THAT THE U.S. DEFENDED THE RACIST REGIME IN PALESTINE. SOMALIA AND MONGOLIA EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT UNCLASSIFIED

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INCREASING SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR CAPACITY. GHANA SAID SOUTH AFRICA APPEARED TO BE RECEIVING INCREASING ENCOURAGEMENT TO HINK OF ITSELF AMOST AS A CORNERSTONE IN THE PLANS OF NATO FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGION AND WATERS. MONGOLIA, ZAMBIA AND NEPAL CALLED FOR COMPLETE ARMS EMBARGO. KUWAIT CALLED FOR ARMED INTERVENTION. CONGO DECLARED THAT THE UN HAD BEEN ACTING LIKE A "PSEUDO-INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS" AND IT WAS TIME TO TAKE STRONGER MEASURES. GHANA, SWEDEN AND NEPAL FELT THE SC SHOULD TAKE THE MATTER UP AGAIN. THE TRIPLE VETO WAS MENTIONED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY AFGHANISTAN, OMAN, MONGOLIA, SOMALIA, ZAMBIA AND GHANA.

EGYPT CALLED ON UN MEMBERS AND THE PERMANENT SC MEMBERS TO PRESSURE SOUTH AFRICA, AND MALI DECLARED THAT THE TIME HAD COME TO MAKE AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE UK, U.S., FRANCE TO RISE ABOVE THEIR OWN INTERESTS. ALBANIA DENOUNCED U.S. SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA. CONCERN ABOUT EXPLOITATION OF NAMIBIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES WAS EXPRESSED BY AFGHANISTAN, MONGOLIA, BOTSWANA, PHILIPPINES, GREECE, VENEZUELA, ZAMBIA, HUNGARY, NEPAL, SUDAN AND KUWAIT. PAKISTAN, MEXICO AND ZAMBIA ENDORSED DECREE NO. 1, WHILE THE FRG DID NOT CONSIDER IT LEGALLY BINDING. MANY OPPOSED THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE (INCLUDING, ALBANIA, MADAGASCAR, NEPAL, AUSTRIA), AND U.S., FRG AND SWEDEN DID NOT THINK IT WAS TRULY REPRESENTATIVE. (REPEATED INFO PRETORIA)

COMMITTEE 5 -- ECLA, ECWA, UNIDO

COMMITTEE COMPLETED, OCT. 23, ITS FIRST READING OF THE PROPOSED BUDGETS OF THE FIVE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR 1976-77, APPROVING SUMS OF \$17,995,600 FOR THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA, 83-0-8(US, SOVIET BLOC), AND \$8,861,600 FOR THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN AIA, 83-1(ISRAEL)-10(US, SOVIET BLOC). BEFORE THE SECOND VOTE, A PARADE OF SPEAKERS FROM THE REGION URGED APPROVAL OF THE ORIGINAL SYG REQUEST, AND VOTE WAS TAKEN ON UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES WERE REQUIRED THE COMMITTEE WOULD CONSIDER APPROVAL OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE AT THE 31ST GA. STATEMENTS ON UNIDO AUTONOMY WERE MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF FRG, FRANCE, INDIA, PHILIPPINES AND U.S. (STOTTLEMYER), TO WHICH CONTROLLER DEBATIN RESPONDED.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF ALGERIA AND UK SPOKE ON EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY
BETWEEN GENEVA AND THE UN, AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF GENEVA OFFICE, DOIDAN, REPLIED. (OURTEL 5286)

COMMITTEE 6 -- ILC REPORT, SUCCESSION OF STATES

COMMITTEE OCTOBER 23 CONTINUED ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE
ILC REPORT AND THE SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF
TREATIES, AND HEARD STATEMENTS BY TURKEY, PHILIPPINES,
HUNGARY, CHILE, IRAQ, BANGLADESH, AND URUGUAY. ON THE
SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF TREATIES, BANGLADESH
SAID THAT THE CONCEPT OF A NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATE WITH
THE RIGHT OF A "CLEAN SLATE" SHOULD BE APPLIED TO STATES
WHICH EMERGED AS A RESULT OF SEPARATION OR BY SOCIAL
REVOLUTION. URUGUAY FELT THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD TO MODIFY
THE COMMISSION'S TEXT OR SEND IT TO A CONFERENCE OF PLENI-
POTENTIARIES RATHER THAN SEND IT BACK TO THE COMMISSION
WHICH HAD NOTHING NEW TO SAY. IRAQ CONSIDERED THE
COMMISSION'S DRAFT ARTICLES TO BE ACCEPTABLE EXCEPT FOR
THOSE DEALING WITH MULTILATERAL TREATIES OF UNIVERSAL
CHARACTER, WHICH WERE CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-
DETERMINATION. BOTSWANA ALSO FELT THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF
SELF-DETERMINATION REQUIRED THAT THERE BE A MINIMUM
OF INTERFERENCE IN THE DECISIONS OF THE EMERGING STATES.

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USMISSION NATO PRIORITY
AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY LAGOS PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY VIENNA PRIORITY
A/AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY 701
AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
AMEMBASSY LISBON
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI
AMEMBASSY NICOSIA
AMEMBASSY OSLO
AMEMBASSY OTTAWA
AMEMBASSY ROME
AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
AMEMBASSY TOKYO

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TURNING TO THE ILC DRAFT ARTICLES ON STATE RESPONSIBILITY
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BILITY, BANGLADESH SAID THAT A STATE SHOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF OFFICIALS COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THEIR COMPETENCE. TURKEY FELT THAT THE CLAUSE LAYING DOWN THE PRINCIPLE THAT A STATE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WRONGFUL ACTS OF ITS ORGANS EVEN WHEN THEY EXCEEDED THEIR COMPETENCE WAS NECESSARY. HUNGARY STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE "ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY" OF STATES FOR THE INJURIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF LAWFUL ACTS CAUSING DAMAGE TO THEIR COUNTRIES. CHILE POINTED OUT THAT ESTABLISHING MAXIMUM RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATES WOULD GIVE MAXIMUM SAFETY TO PEOPLE TRAVELING ABROAD, AND THAT A STATE WHICH WAS BEING REBELLED AGAINST COULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF THE REBELS. THE CHILEAN REPRESENTATIVE ALSO URGED THE COMMISSION TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY ON THE ARTICLES ATTRIBUTING RESPONSIBILITY TO MOVEMENTS FOR THEIR REBELLIOUS ACTS ONCE THEY HAD SUCCEEDED BECAUSE RESPONSIBILITY IN SUCH CASES WAS A POLITICAL MATTER.

REGARDING THE ARTICLES DEALING WITH THE MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE, BANGLADESH SUGGESTED THAT THE ARTICLES DEALING WITH TRADE PREFERENCES BE REFORMULATED TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MORE EFFECTIVELY. BANGLADESH ALSO URGED THE COMMISSION TO GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE INTERESTS OF SMALL AND POOR COUNTRIES WHEN CONSIDERING THE LAWS REGARDING POLLUTION AND THE NON-NAVIGATIONAL USE OF INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES. BOTSWANA OBSERVED THAT LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES NEEDED TO BE GIVEN SPECIAL TREATMENT BECAUSE THEIR COASTAL NEIGHBORS MIGHT NOT BE WILLING TO GRANT CONCESSION TO SUCH COUNTRIES IF THE MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE WAS INVOKED AGAINST THEM. URUGUAY AND TURKEY WELCOMED THE ARTICLES DEALING WITH PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BECAUSE EQUAL TREATMENT WOULD RESULT IN INEQUALITY IF GEOGRAPHICAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS WERE NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE PHILIPPINES URGED THAT THE COMMISSION BE REQUESTED TO CODIFY THE RESOLUTIONS OF GA ON THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES, AND THE DECISIONS OF THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION.

ON THE SUBJECT OF TREATIES CONCLUDED BETWEEN STATES
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AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, HUNGARY WAS GRATIFIED THAT THE COMMISSION HAD BASED ITS WORK ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT NO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION HAD THE SAME TREATY-MAKING POWER AS A STATE. TURKEY POINTED OUT THAT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO ASSIMILATE THE POWERS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND STATES BECAUSE EACH HAD A DIFFERENT COMPETENCE WHEN SIGNING TREATIES. IT WOULD THEREFORE BE NECESSARY TO MAKE CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON THIS SUBJECT TO APPLY THE RULES OF THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES TO CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

SECURITY COUNCIL--UNEF EXTENSION

DRAFT RESOLUTION (S/11856), WHICH SC PRESIDENT RYDBECK (SWEDEN) SAID HAD BEEN PREPARED IN THE COURSE OF CONSULTATIONS, WAS APPROVED BY SC OCT. 23, 13-0-0 WITH CHINA AND IRAQ NOT PARTICIPATING, RENEWING UNEF'S MANDATE FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR UNTIL OCT. 24, 1976. IT ALSO CALLED ON ALL PARTIES CONCERNED TO IMPLEMENT IMMEDIATELY SC RESOLUTION 338 AND ASKED THE SYG TO SUBMIT AT THE END OF ONE YEAR A REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SITUATION. THE COUNCIL ALSO EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT UNEF WOULD BE "MAINTAINED WITH MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY." BEFORE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, SYG WALDHEIM SAID THAT, IN HIS OCT. 17 REPORT ON UNEF, HE

OUTLINED THE NEW TASKS ENTRUSTED TO UNEF UNDER THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AGREEMENT AND INDICATED THE REINFORCEMENTS BOTH IN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT WHICH UNEF WOULD NEED. HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT AT LEAST SOME OF THE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AIR AND NAVAL UNITS WOULD BE PROVIDED FREE OF COST TO THE UN. ALSO BEFORE THE VOTE, THE PRESIDENT READ OUT THE TEXT OF A LETTER FROM EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FAHMY STATING THAT IN THE LIGHT OF THE EFFORTS CURRENTLY UNDERTAKEN EGYPT AGREED TO THE ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF UNEF'S MANDATE AND TRUSTED THAT THE MOMENTUM FOR ACHIEVING A COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST WOULD BE PRESERVED AND ENHANCED, PARTICULARLY THROUGH RECONVENING OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE. THE SOVIETS AND FRENCH STRESSED THE NEED FOR ECONOMY, AND ALL OTHER SC MEMBERS ALSO SPOKE.

IRAQ (AL-SHAIKHLY), WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE VOTE,
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DECLARED THAT EVERY EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE PROVIDED THE ISRAELI AGGRESSOR WITH FURTHER TIME TO CONTINUE ITS AGGRESSION. FRANCE (LECOMPT) NOTED THAT THE NEW SINAI AGREEMENT MADE THE PRESENCE OF UNEF MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER, EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT FINANCIAL ASPECTS, SAID LONG-TERM ASPECTS MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN, STATED FRANCE WAS READY TO MAKE AN ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO A SYSTEM OF OVERALL GUARANTEES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF PEACE IN THE AREA, AND HOPED CONDITIONS COULD SOON BE CREATED FOR RECONVENING THE GENEVA CONFERENCE. UK (RICHARD) THOUGHT THE SINAI AGREEMENT WAS AN EXTREMELY VALUABLE STEP AND ALSO AN IMPETUS FOR SETTLEMENT. JAPAN (SAITO) EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION THAT THE SC ENDORSED THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AGREEMENT BY RENEWING UNEF'S MANDATE, SAID THE CONCLUSION OF THAT AGREEMENT BRIGHTENED HOPES FOR STILL FURTHER PROGRESS, AND EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY TO MAINTAIN NEGOTIATING MOMENTUM.

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INFO USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY

USMISSION NATO PRIORITY

AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY LAGOS PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY VIENNA PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY BRASILIA

AMEMBASSY LISBON

AMEMBASSY LONDON

AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

AMEMBASSY NICOSIA

AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

AMEMBASSY ROME

AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

AMEMBASSY TOKYO

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SOVIET UNION (MALIK) CONFIRMED SOVIET POSITION OF PRINCIPLE,

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NOTED GA HAD STATED THAT SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WAS INTEGRAL PART OF AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT, FAVORED RESUMPTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE WITH PARTICIPATION OF "ALL" INTERESTED PARTIES, INCLUDING PLO, AND SAID ANY PARTICL MEASURES SHOULD BE LINKED TO A GENERAL SETTLEMENT. THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAD NO OBJECTION TO A ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF UNEF'S MANDATE ON THE UNDERSTANDING UNEF'S PRESENT FUNCTIONS WOULD NOT BE CHANGED IN SUBSTANCE AND THE YEAR WOULD BE "ACTIVELY USED FOR GENUINE STEPS TOWARD A GENUINE PEACE SETTLEMENT" IN ACCORDANCW TIH SC RESOLUTIONS 242 AND 338.

HE CRITICIZED ISRAEL'S "DISCRIMINATION" AGAINST CERTAIN UNEF CONTINGENTS, AND THEN EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE COST OF UNEF, AND SAID THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN SIZE AND COST SHOULD BE REVIEWED. IT SEEMED TO THE SOVIET DELEGATION THAT AT LEAST HALF THE EXPENSES OF UNEF SHOULD BE ALLOCATED TO ISRAEL, "THE AGGRESSOR." IT ALSO CONSIDERED THAT THE PARTIES TO THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENT SHOULD BE ASKED TO SUPPLY THE NAVAL CRAFT AND AIRCRAFT BEING ADDED TO UNEF'S FACILITIES.

AMB MOYNIHAN STATED THAT THE RENEWAL OF UNEF WAS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE PROCESS LEADING TOWARD A VIABLE SOLUTION TO THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT. TOGETHER WITH THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AGREEMENT, IT PRESENTED AN OPPORTUNITY THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED. THIS WAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE FORWARD, TO CONTINUE THE PROCESS, TO MAINTAIN THE MOMENTUM, HE SAID. (OURTEL 5288 NOTAL)

CHINA (LAI YA-LI) RECALLED THAT CHINA ALWAYS HELD A DIFFERENT POSITION IN PRINCIPLE REGARDING THE UN FORCE AND THEREFORE HAD NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE VOTE. MAURITANIA (EL HASSEN) HOPED UNEF'S PRESENCE WOULD NOT HELP PRESERVE THE STATUS QUO BUT WOULD PROVIDE MEANS FOR PROGRESS IN OTHER SECTORS. GUYANA (JACKSON) WELCOMED THE EXTENSION FOR ONE YEAR, RESULTING FROM EGYPT'S FORTITUDE AND COURAGE. NOTING THAT THE COST OF UNEF COULD BE \$100 MILLION FOR A YEAR, HE SAID THE PRICE FOR PEACE WAS BECOMING HEAVY AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH BETTER IF THE MONEY COULD HAVE GONE TO UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. CAMEROON (OYONO) WELCOMED THE NEW AGREEMENT AND SAID THE ATMOSPHERE OF GOODWILL WHICH HAD BEEN CREATED SHOULD BE USED FOR STEPS TOWARD A PEACE SETTLEMENT. UNCLASSIFIED

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ITALY (VINCI) NOTED THAT THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL WAS OF BOTH SYMBOLIC AND FACTUAL IMPORTANCE; NOW A DYNAMIC NEGOTIATING PROCESS WAS REQUIRED FOR A FULL SETTLEMENT. COSTA RICA (SALAZAR) THOUGH THE COST OF UNEF WAS INEVITABLE AND WAS THE CONTRIBUTION THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAD TO MAKE TOWARD PEACE. BYELORUSSIA (TCHERNOUCHTCHENKO) STATED PARTIAL MEASURES WERE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR RESUMPTION OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL CONCERNED, INCLUDING THE PLO. HE CALLED FOR AN ACCOUNTING OF THE EXPENDITURES FOR UNEF TO SEE HOW THESE "VAST SUMS" WERE BEING SPENT. TANZANIA (SALIM) HOPED THE EXTENSION WOULD PROMOTE YET ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR A JUST SETTLEMENT. PRESIDENT RYDBECK, SPEAKING AS SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE, SHARED THE VIEW THAT THE PRESENCE OF UNEF WAS ESSENTIAL AND THAT THE SINAI AGREEMENT WAS AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT. (REPEATED INFO CAIRO, MOSCOW, TEL AVIV)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- WESTERN SAHARA

SC AT NIGHT MEETING OCT. 22 REQUESTED THE SYG TO ENTER INTO IMMEDIATE CONSULTATIONS WITH "THE PARTIES CONCERNED AND INTERESTED" IN THE PRESENT SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA, A TERRITORY UNDER SPANISH ADMINISTRATION, AND REPORT BACK TO THE COUNCIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT THE SC COULD TAKE "APPROPRIATE MEASURES" TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION. AT THE SAME TIME, SC APPEALED TO "THE PARTIES CONCERNED AND INTERESTED" TO EXERCISE "RESTRAINT AND MODERATION," AND TO ENABLE THE SYG'S MISSION TO BE UNDERTAKEN "IN SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS." THE DRAFT RESOLUTION (S/11858) WAS PRESENTED BY PRESIDENT RYDBECK (SWEDEN) AND ADOPTED BY CONSENSUS WITHOUT A VOTE. THE COSTA RICAN DRAFT WAS THEN WITHDRAWN. ALL SC MEMBERS EXCEPT IRAQ SPOKE AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF MOROCCO. SPAIN AND ALGERIA.

MAURITANIA (EL HASSEN) DESCRIBED CHOICE AS ONE BETWEEN SELF-DETERMINATION AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, AND SAID GOM CLAIMS DO NOT CONFLICT WITH REFERENDUM AND SELF-DETERMINATION, BUT SAHARAN PEOPLE WERE INFLUENCED ALONG OTHER LINES BY THE SPANISH. MAURITANIA IS READY FOR NEGOTIATIONS, BUT WILL MAKE SURE SELF-DETERMINATION UNCLASSIFIED

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DOES NOT LEAD TO NATIONAL DISINTEGRATION. MOROCCO (SLAOU) CALLED FOR NEGOTIATIONS, CITED GA RESOLUTION 1541, AND SAID GA RESOLUTION 1514 ALSO REFERES TO RIGHTS TO UNITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY. SPAIN (DE PINIES) STATED: COMMITTEE 4 SHOULD DEAL WITH SAHARA, AS A NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORY; MOROCCAN AND MAURITANIAN CONCLUSIONS ARE NOT IN ACCORD WITH THOSE OF THE ICJ AND UN VISITING MISSION; AND GA IS THE COMPETNET BODY TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM. ALGERIA (RAHAL) COMMENTED THAT UNDER GA RESOLUTION 1541 PEOPLE MUST FREELY CHOOSE WHICH PATH THEY WISH TO FOLLOW; SAID ALGERIA IS NOT AGAINST THE INTEGRATION OF SAHARA INTO MOROCCO, MAURITANIA, OR BOTH, AS RESULT OF FREE CHOICE; AND STATED ALGERIA DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THAT TERRITORIAL CLAIMS SHOULD PREVAIL.

AMB BENNETT FULLY ASSOCIATED U.S. WITH THE APPEAL FOR RESTRAINT AND MODERATION ON THE PART OF ALL PARTIES CONCERNED. CHINA (LAI YA-LI) SAID HIS DELEGATION'S POSITION WAS THAT SPAIN SHOULD TERMINATE ITS COLONAIL DOMINATION OVER WESTERN SAHARA, AND AT SAME TIME HOPED THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN SAHARA WOULD FIND A REASONABLE SOLUTION THROUGH FRIENDLY CONSULTATION ON THE BASIS OF UNITY AGAINST COLONIALISM, SO AS TO AVOID AGGRAVATING AND COMPLICATING THE PROBLEM. OTHER VIEWS EXPRESSED INCLUDED: OPPONENTS OF DECOLONIZATION

CANNOT HALT THE PROCESS (SOVIETS); RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAHARA
RESTS WITH THE GA (TANZANIA); LEGITIMATE CONCERN OVER
THE ACUTENESS OF THE CRISIS (FRANCE); PRIMARY TASK IS TO
"DEFUSE THREATENING SITUATION" (UK). MOST SPEAKERS COMMENDED
THE SC NON-ALIGNED MEMBERS FOR THEIR ROLE IN DRAFTING THE
RESOLUTION. (OURTELS 5264, 5265, 5266)

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AMEMBASSY VIENNA PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
AMEMBASSY LISBON
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI
AMEMBASSY NICOSIA
AMEMBASSY ZEN
AMEMBASSY ROME
AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
AMEMBASSY TOKYO

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UNDIGEST

SPANISH SAHARA--

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SYG CONSULTED SEPARATELY OCTOBER 23 WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MOROCCO, SPAIN, ALGERIAN AND MAURITANIA. A UN SPOKESMAN COMMENTED THAT IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER OR NOT THE SYG'S CONSULTATIONS WILL RESULT IN ANOTHER SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING. THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT HE KNEW NOTHING OF A VISIT HERE BY A PERSONAL EMISSARY OF KING HASSAN. THE SYG PLANS TO LEAVE NEW YORK FOR NORTHWEST AFRICA OR SPAIN OCTOBER 25-6, OR EARLY NEXT WEEK. (OURTEL 5299)

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)--

USUN RECEIVED A NOTE FROM THE EGYPTIAN MISSION ANNOUNCING THAT EGYPT DECIDED TO WITHDRAW ITS PROPOSAL THAT THE IFAD BE LOCATED IN CAIRO. (OURTEL 5294)

COMMITTEE 3 ITEM--

EGYPT, GHANA, MALI, CAMEROON, TANZANIA, AND UPPER VOLTA SUBMITTED DRAFT RESOLUTION TO COMMITTEE 3 ON ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS BECAUSE OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO COLONIAL AND RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. (OURTEL 5280)

UN PLEDGING CONFERENCE--

SYG PROPOSED DATE OF NOVEMBER 21 FOR AN AD HOC MEETING TO ANNOUNCE PLEDGES TO UNHRC. DATE FOR A SIMILAR MEETING FOR UNRWA WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER. (OURTEL 5293)

DEMONSTRATION BY "KOREAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP"--

APPROXIMATELY 50 INDIVIDUALS PURPORTING TO REPRESENT "KOREAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP" HELD DEMONSTRATION IN VICINITY OF UN HEADQUARTERS OCT. 21 DIRECTED AGAINST PARK REGIME IN SOUTH KOREA. PLACARDS DISPLAYED READ "GET US OUT OF KOREA" AND CHANTING DEMONSTRATORS CALLED FOR REUNIFICATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA. (OURTEL 5268)

UN MEETINGS OCT. 24--

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A.M.--COMMITTEES 1, SPECIAL POLITICAL, 2, 3, AND 5

P.M. --COMMITTEES 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6

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Review Referrals: n/a
Review Release Date: n/a
Review Release Event: n/a
Review Transfer Date:
Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a
Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: USUN UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY NO. 40 GA PLENARY -- SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS
TAGS: OGEN
To: STATE
Type: TE
Markings: Margaret P. Grafeld Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 06 JUL 2006